NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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NO HOTTLE taken of anonymens correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

ADVERTICERING removed every dost advertisements invested in the WERKIL WENALD, FARILY BERALD, and in the California and deveryees Edition.

ADS PRINTING executed with neatness, chappens and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. .

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-A Night I NIBLO'S GARDEN, Breadway .- V RGINTUS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond str

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-HEMBISTIS-POP LAUNA KRENE'S THEATER, No. 654 Broadway —SEV

NEW BOWRST THEATRE, Bowery.--LIBERTY BOYS OF BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway-Day and

BRYANTS' MINSTREES, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad WELODEON CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway. Songs MRTROPOLITAN OPERA HOURE, No. 195 Grand

SMITH & SIXON'S HALL.—UNVORTE'S MINSTREES IN

New York, Friday, March 29, 1861.

The News.

In the United States Senate yesterday Mr. Trumbull offered a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the Senate the true way to preserve the Union is to enforce the laws of the Union; that resistance to their enforcement, whether under the name of anti-coercion or any other name, is dismnion; and that it is the duty of the President to use all the means in his power to hold and protect the public property of the United States, and enforce thereof, as well in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisians and Texas, as within the other States of the Union. Mr. Trumbull desired to have a vote on the resolution, and the democratic members expressed themselves in favor of an immediate ex pression of opinion on the subject. The republi cans, however, would not come up to the mark but preferred an executive session for the appor-tionment of the offices. A motion to that effect was carried, and the Senate confirmed a large number of nominations. Subsequently, the President having no further communication to make, the Senate adjourned sine die.

A list of nominations confirmed by the Senate yesterday may be found in another column. The only New York city appoinments confirmed are se of Hiram Barney, for Collector, and Thomas

McElrath, for Appraiser.
The steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Petrie, from Liverpool on the 13th, via Queenstown the 14th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing four days later European intelligence the usual freight and passenger list, and upward of \$400,000 in specie—making a grand total of specie received from Europe since December of \$22,400,000. The advices are important.

The English papers continue to denounce the Morrill tariff, and declare that if the law goes into operation the blunders of the statesman will be rectified by the hardihood of the smuggler. We reproduce this morning an important article upon this subject from the London Times of the 12th inst. We also publish an article from the Lendon News, the organ of Lord John Russell, upon the policy of the British government relative

to the recognition of the Southern confederacy A telegraphic despatch from Turin, dated the 13th, states that on that day the citadel of Messina surrendered to the Sardinians.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Zanolini, President by seniority, made a speech in which he expressed the hope that Rome was about to be made the capital of Italy, and that the deliverance of Venice was approaching. He also eulogized

Ratazza, the chosen President of the Chamber, in his speech on taking the chair, applauded the speeches of Prince Napoleon and M. Von Vincke. praised Garibaldi, and expressed confidence in the solution of the questions of Rome and Venice.

The advices from Paris speak with increased confidence respecting the payment of the drafts drawn upon M. Mires by the Turkish government It is doubted, however, whether full arrangement have yet been made so as to insure this desirable object, though it is fully anticipated every exertion will be used by the capitalists interested to prevent any lapse.

The Paris papers publish telegraphic announcements from Beyrout, which state that the Christians of Damascus are again undergoing insults and provocations from the Mussulmans. Consular reports, it is said, confirm the fears that the Chris-Lians are in serious danger.

A Plymouth (Eng.) paper states that it has received reliable information to the effect that the murder at Road House, committed in May of last year, has been confessed by Miss Constance Kent. the sister of the murdered child. The report requires confirmation.

By dates from Nagasaki to the 20th December. it appears that a steady business is doing both in imports and exports. Cotton and woolien goods are in demand, and manufactured goods have found a quick market. Over one thousand tons of coal had been burned which the Japanese had con tracted to deliver to the British government. Prices on American goods have advanced, and drills and sheetings are much wanted. Of teas and coffee there has been a moderate supply. Exchange was quoted-Itzebues, 235 per Mexican \$100; copper cash, 1,800 per \$1. In freights there has been a continued scarcity of vessels, and high rates would have been paid to Shanghae and Hong Kong. The British schooner Spray got \$8 per ton of 40 feet and 60 cents per picul to Hong

We have files of Buenos Ayres papers to the 1st of February. The Commercial Times of January 31 says political complications have tended to keep up the markets, and that sales of hides have been unusually small. The state of the country was ominous in the extreme. The violence of the press portended a speedy rupture between the derals and liberals. Mendoza had marched upon San Juan with 1,700 men, and killed many of the provincials in an engagement. The liberals mani sested much indignation in consequence of this act, which took place after they had sent a deputation to Mendoza proposing terms of peace, but which was amused by him, and afterwards dismissed without further ceremony.

Our State Legislature transacted a considerable amount of business yesterday. In the Senate a umber of bills were reported from the commit tees. The bill relative to the proceedings of the Central Park Commissioners, in reference to an enlargement of the Park, after having been advanced to a third reading, was sent back to

the Committee of the Whole, which is considered as equivalent to its quietus for the remainder of this session. Several bills were passed, the most of which, though, were not of general interest.

In the Assembly, also, a number of bills were passed; among them the one to submit to the vote of the people of the State the question of calling a convention to revise the constitution.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction held their fortnightly meeting yesterday, but no subject of an unusual nature came up before them. The report of the Committee of the Whole stated that the institutions are in good condition and the 8,823 a decrease of 59 for the past week. The number admitted during the week was 1,834, and the number who died, were discharged or transferred was 1.893

This being Good Friday, the law courts will not hold their sessions.

The cotion market resterday was excited and sales active, while prices advanced about 50 per pound. The transactions embraced about 8,000 bales, closing on the basis of 1250 for middling uplands. Included in the sales were 1,000 bales of New Orleans in transit. The advance form the Section 1000 bales of New Orleans in transit. vices from the South speak of diminished receip reduced stock in the ports, while the supplies in the inserior are said to be very light. Owing to favorable Eu-ropean advices, the flour market was quite active, with sales for export. The market closed at an advance of 50. a 10c. per barrel. Wheat was in active demand, with beavy sales. The market closed at an advance of 1c. a 2c. per bushels Corn was also firmer, and in good demand for export and for home use. Pork was in moderate request, with sales of mess at \$16 75, and of prime at \$12 25 a \$12 50. Sugars were steady and in good demand, with sales of 1,267 hhds., 225 boxes and 1,188 bags, at rates given in another column. Coffee was rather more active, and 2,700 bags Rio were sold by auction at 11%c. a 13%c., average 12%c.; 200 mats Java sold at 17c., and 1,200 Rio, to the trade, at 12%c. a 12%c. Freights were steady. The chief engagements to Liverpool and London consisted of flour at 3s. for the former port, and at 3s. 6d. a 3s. 7d. to the latter.

The War Policy of the Northern and Southern Governments - Impending Ruin to the Country.

The latest intelligence from Washington and

Montgomery, is gloomy and dispiriting. The secession government of the Gulf States, and the magnates of abolitionism in the North, seem equally bent on civil war, as the only means of maintaining their supremacy. Both live in fear of an irresistible uprising of the people, which shall sweep away every vestige of old parties and platforms, and prove the inextinguishable attachment of an overwhelming majority, in all of the thirty-four States, for the federal Union. The demagogues who wield authority in the Confederate States, and at the national capital, seek, therefore, to widen the breach, and effect a bloody collision, so that reconciliation between the two sections may become impossible. Advices were contained, vesterday, in one of the most confidential city organs of the Lincoln administration, that, in accordance with orders sent by a special messenger, Fort Pickens had, probably, ere this, been reinforced with four hundred United States troops. A collision with the forces of General Bragg was anticipated, and the South is warned that it must "take the consequences" of any attempt at resistance. According to our despatches from Charleston, President Jefferson Davis had made requisitions upon the various States for several thousand troops; fortifications on the coast were being vigorously pushed forward; and hostilities were confidently expected. General Houston has, also, been authorized, from Washington, to concentrate the fifteen hundred or two thousand soldiers scattered through Texas, in order, as a republican contemporary boasts, "to ad minister a useful lesson to the traitors," and "make a stand against the conspirators." Add to these facts, the recall of our naval forces from the Mediterranean, the Pacific, and the Gulf of Mexico; the dogged refusal of the Lincoln government to give a single authoritative peaceful utterance; and a thousand other causes of distrust; and it is clear that, if the country has not already been plunged into the borrors of an internecine strife, it has not been owing to want of a vicious and depraved policy, on the part of the respective Northern and Southern republics, but to lack of power and depleted treasuries.

The extremists of both the North and the

South bave so far gained their objects, that

both factions are in the possession of authority: but, to retain it, the will of five sixths of the people, in both sections, must be resisted. A critical observation of public feeling in all of the States-those that have withdrawn from, as well as those that remain in the Union-must convince every candid mind, that three fourths of the people are in favor of a reconstruction of the confederacy, upon a liberal basis. The vast majority of citizens throughout the land, are law abiding and peace loving. They view with dismay the approaches of a political hurricane, which, if abolitionist and secession counsels are much longer permitted to rage, must shake the tabric of the liberties, purchased at such a cost by their forefathers, to its foundations. The moneyed, hard working elements, that constitute the worth, intelligence, integrity, and patriotism, of both the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, cherish the Union, and esire such amendments to the constitution, as may secure a restoration of its pristine greatness. The planters of the South, including those in the cotton districts of Georgia, Florida, Misaissippi, Louistana and Alabama, who are interested in fostering African slavery, as well as the Union strength of the border States; the munufacturers, merchants, financiers, farmers, mechanics, and honest laborers of the North, are, as classes, filled with discontent at the perils which partisan ultraists have conjured over the land, and are anxiously seeking an opportunity to remedy the evil. They are the bees in the national hive. Those who are occupied in the treasonable work of overturuing it, and wasting the fruits of the toilsome labors of nearly a century, are drones, who bave preyed upon it from the beginning, and bave never contributed any share to the general good. The strife of these latter is directed owards exhausting the wealth of the land by loans, with the sole object of perpetuating dis oord, and destroying what remains of confidence, prosperity and credit. The fifteen milhops to be raised by the Montgomery government, as well as the twenty-five millions asked or by Secretary of the Tressury Chase, are only demanded for warlike preparations, and hundreds of millions more will be required, if the ruthless purposes of the leaders of the two sections, are carried out. Universal bankruptcy. and a wanton, causeless national ruin such as has never before been witnessed in any period of the world, would be the result of the triumph

of the policy which has been inaugurated. The Virginia Convention has not yet passe the resolution, calling for a border slavehold ing States Convention: but it will undoubtedly be summoned to meet in Kentucky, early in the month of May. The future destinies of the country, will, probably, depend, in a great

measure, upon the course which will be pursued by that body, and upon the manner in which the minimum of compromise, or of amendments to the constitution, which it may propose, shall be received north of the Potomas, and in the exreme South. The Union feeling in the border States is tempered by the firm resolve to yield nothing whatever to Northern aggression while it shrinks from entertaining proposition of an unnecessarily irritating character from the Confederate States. It will be, therefore, a safe nucleus, around which all can rally who desire a reconstruction of the confederacy ipon a firm and solid basis. The conserve tive masses of the North, and the paralyzed Union majority in the seceding States, car look forward to its action with equal respect. Old party lines have become obliterated by the alarming crisis towards which the country has been hurrying, and, in future elections, past issues should be forgotten, and the paramount question in the mind of every good citisen should be, whether the Union shall utterly perish, or whether its disintegrated parts shall be reunited. Connecticut and Rhode Island will elect members of Congress, in the course of next month. That an immense reaction against abolitionist treason, will be found to have taken place in both of those States, there is no doubt, and if proper means shall have been taken to enlighten the popular mind, patriotic feeling will prevail, and proper candidates will be elected. No opportunity should e lost of convincing the people of the border States that they do not stand alone in their strife against faction; but that the bone and sinew of the North will upheld and sustain them. This is true of the central States, and even in New England, self-interest is driving the people from their stronghold of fanaticism and selfishness.

The external prospect before the nation, is ireary and cheerless in the extreme. Corrupt eaders are using their power to hurry th country into civil war, and to overthrow its prosperity; but, out of the action of the Union najority in the border and central States, and the sober second thought of the extreme South. there is still a glimmer of hope that salvation may grow up for the republic, and its broken trength be once more reunited.

THE EMPLICAL PRESS ON OTH REVOLUTION. The English press is beginning to understand the condition of this country. The revolution through which we are passing is something entirely new to them-something that they have not been called upon to treat of at any previous period. It is not a military revolution uch as introduces those violent changes in European governments with which the world is so familiar, for there has been no fighting yet; but the revolution, nevertheless, is as radical in its operations, and as complete in its esults, as if it was heralded with mob violence and consecrated with blood; and the English press evidently realizes this fact, from the article which we publish in another column from the London Times. That the recognition of the Southern confederacy is a foregone conclusion with the British government, we take to be a fact from the tone which the press has aseumed of late. Even the Daily News, the echo of Exeter Hall and the anti-slavery sentiment of the country, admits, as will be seen by some extracts which we give from that journal, that there can be no doubt about the independence of the Southern States being recognized by all the European Powers, "and by England with the utmost certainty and distinctness;" because it is the well known practice of the British government to recognise all de facto governments irrespective of opinions, origin, or any circumstance but the fact of being the actually established ruling power. While contending that the Southern confederacy has not yet reached that position, the News grants that its recognition will be unequivocally admitted as soon as

it has assumed it. That the Times comprehends the state things here is manifest from its remarks, particularly on the tariff question. It says that the twenty millions of exports which were sent from England to the United States last year are virtually excluded, at least so far as the Northern States are concerned, but that, although the madness of the government at Washington, by adopting the Morrill tariff—which it justly designates "a blow more fatal to the commerce, finances and eneral prosperity of the country than any abstraction of territory, or diminution of population"-may cripple the commerce and ruin the shipping of the Atlantic seaboard, yet it cannot prevent English manufactures from permeating the United States from one end to the other. entering, of course, by the Southern ports The smuggler," it significantly adds, "will take the place of the statesman." It then proceeds to show what the probable course of the Northwest will be. It may desire a direct trade with England, through Canada, by its lakes, overs and railroads, and it hints that in time eparation may suggest itself to the people of that region, and an ultimate amalgamation of the British colonies and the great Northwest be the result. These are almost precisely the views we have repeatedly expressed in these columns; and it is evident that our critical consition, as observed from a foreign standpoint, s beginning to strike the British journalists as forcibly as it does those at home who view the question calmly.

THE METROPOLITAN REPUBLICAN JOURNALS NIERRATED.—Buring the last seven or eight t ars the republican journalists of New York eve been hard at work organizing, encouraging and instructing the masses of their party-We say their party, because, right or wrong, without New York journalism there would have been no republican party last November. Comared to the past services rendered by the New York press, those of Seward, Chase, or any other member of the Cabinet, count as nothing. Yet we find that Honest Old Abe ignores this great power, and gives away the best places to regabond stump orators, without character, influence, or indeed anything except impudence and volubility. In pursuing this course, however, the present administration is only following in the footsteps of its illustrious predecessors. Politicians rise to power on the shoulders of editors, and then set them out in the

THE DEFENCES AT CHARLESTON.—We publish to-day a highly interesting description of the defences at Charleston, by our special reporter despatched there for that purpose, who made a minute and accurate examination of the forty-They are represented to be in a very efficient condition, as will appear by the account re-

The Revolutionary Crisis-The Leans of the Two Govern

The two governments—one at Washington and the other at Montgomery—are calling for loans. The Southern confederacy requires fifteen millions, five of the amount down. The Northern confederacy wants seventeen millions, the balance of a twenty-five million loan, of which eight have already been obtained, and eight more are demanded on Tuesday next. Mr. minger, the Secretary of the Treasury for the Montgomery government, is issuing small bonds, some so low as \$50, in order to get the people of the Southern States to take the loan, after the example of Louis Napoleon; but the plan will not answer for this country. Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury of the Washington government, has issued bonds for large amounts, and expects to get the money from capitalists. The States in the Southern conederacy owe eighteen millions of dollars The confederacy itself owes nothing. The States in the Northern federation owe \$174,000,000, besides the debt of the federal government, making in all about \$260,000,000. These are points for the consideration of The Southern confederacy must get its lean

if it gets it at all, at New Orleans, the mone

ary and commercial centre of the South. The banks of that city have some eighteen millions of specie on hand, and the banks at Mobile, Sainah and Charleston have smaller sums At New York, the financial and commercial centre of the North, there is an accumulation of gold to the amount of some forty millions, and in the banks of the other Northern seaboard cities some ten or fifteen millions more. There is thus plenty of specie to negotiate the cans of the two governments; and there would be no difficulty in the way of their getting the money if their objects were legitimate and just, and if there was a fair prospect of repayment. But we are in the midst of a revolution. As yet we know not what we shall be-whether conglomeration of anarchical States, each acting and fighting on its own account, like the Mexican republics; or a military consolisated despotism, ruled by the terror of the sword; or a republic of united States, posessing rational, well regulated democratic liberty, equally free from the fanatical Jacquerie and tyranny of the mob, and from the cruel absolutism of a one-man power. The question is, whether those who have money to lend are justified in giving it to either of the two goveraments. Both are revolutionary—the one by leagueing itself with the abolitionism of the North, which pronounces the constitution "a covenant with death and an agreement with bell," and rewards the prominent men who have promulgated such principles with places of honor, trust and emolument; the other by seceding from the Union from the fear of future injustice, and without the justification of overt acts, as also by seizing the forts, arsenals, ships and other property of the federal government. Both desire to "play at soldiers," and are trifling with the destinies of a great nation. Both are preparing for civil war. One of them, while announcing through its organs that it was about to abandon Fort Sumter treacherously sends round ships of-war to reinforce Fort Pickens and to provoke a bloody collision in the Bay of Pensacola; the other, we learn, has pushed forward large reinforcements to the same point, and at any moment we may hear of a battle which is to inaugurate a civil war, whose disastrous effects cannot be calculated, whose end no man can predict. Yet four-fifths of the American people are

n favor of peace and reunion, and abhor the very idea of an internecine strife, in which Ameican brothers will shed each other's blood; and capitalists who lend money to these governments for the purpose of enabling them to carry on such an unnatural conflict will be the country. Unless, therefore, the revolutionary government at Montgomery and the revolutionary government at Washington at once recall their troops, abandon all hostile movenents, and agree to a reconciliation on the bais of the confederation which George Washing ton and his compeers founded-a government whose Magna Charta, the constitution, is described in the words of the Father of his Country as "the result of a spirit of amity and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable"-unless they announce their intention immediately to come back to the principles and practice of this bond of Union, they ought not to get a dollar to help them in their atrocious designs. Instead of furnishing them with the means of waging civil war, it would be far better to throw the two governments, one into the Potomac and the other into the Alabama.

CALIFORNIA IN A NEW ASPECT.-Recent inteligence from California states that within the past six weeks the American clipper ships Webfoot, R. Busteed, Eagle Wing, Jacob Bell and the famous ship Great Republic were loading wheat and flour at San Francisco for England; and the clippers Dashing Wave, Ocean Telegraph and Skylark were receiving similar cargoes for New York. It is but a few years since California derived her supply of breadstuffs from this section of the country; but all at once, as if by magic, we learn that she is able. not only to supply her home demand with cereal products, but her thrifty merchants and farmers are doing a brisk trade with Europe and the Eastern States. California enjoys su--rior sevantages as a grain growing country. having a soil of great fertility, with rich table lands well irrigated from the mountainous regions. Another source of wealth, which has already assumed magnificent proportions, is the grape culture. Last year the revenue from the wine produced from this luscious fruit in California was enumerated by hundreds of thousands of dollars; since that time new vineyards have been laid out, and the yield for the present year promises to be immense. What with the rich mineral and agricultural wealth of our El Dorado, and the superior advantages and central position in the Pacific of her chief city-San Francisco-with the untold Oriental wealth of China and Japan, she is destined to occupy a proud position among the commer cial places of the world.

WHERE WILL OLD ARE Go?-The revolutionists of the South declare that in less than six months they will drive the President and the members of his administration from Wash ington. Hearing this, many persons ask where will Old Abe go? The President need give himself no concern about the matter. We will provide him at Fort Washington-a pleasant locality, free from malarious and other unwholesome influences—with residences for him-self and the heads of the departments.

HONEST ARE LINCOLN IN SEARCH OF LIGHT .-The administration of Honest Abe Lincoln is truly in a bad way. Its hitherto enthusiastic Wall street organ, the Courier and Enquirer, in a confession as painful as the lamentations of Jeremiah, admits that Honest Old Abe does nothing to meet the exigencies of the crisis, because he knows not what to do; and so our cotemporary calls upon the New York HERALD and the Journal of Commerce to come to the rescue. When it is remembered that our illustrions Wall street Chevaller has peremptorily declined the mission to Turkey, as utterly be neath his public services, his merits and his dignity as one of the shining lights of the party new in power, this condescension in appealing to us for light, for wisdom and advice will be appreciated. Protesting in the outset, however, against any association with that corrupt and unscrupulous pioneer abolition organ, the Journal of Commerce, the establishment of which was the beginning of all the troubles which now afflict the country, we are moved by compassion to come promptly forward to the relief of Honest Old Abe in his distress.

Our Wall street Chevalier thinks that the "sick man" at Washington may be cured, and that all will turn out well, if, when Congress shall have assembled, it will-

First. Repeal the Morrill Tariff bill, and wait for a more suspicious time to revise the tariff of 1867. Secondly. Give the President suspense. Secondly. Give the President authority, by proclama-tion, to close any port of entry whenever any obstruc-tion is offered to the collection of the revenue. And Thirdly. Invest the Executive with discretionary power to call out any number of militia and volunteess that he may find necessary to enforce the laws and com-pel obedience to the constitution.

This is the treatment of the case proposed by our valiant but distressed cotemporary. But in advance of these recommendations, we are asked to "look the matter full in the face," and to state frankly and fully what we could and would do were we in Mr. Lincoln's position. So be it, then. If we were in Mr. Lincoln's position, "looking the matter full in the face." we would issue a call for an extra session of Congress, allowing a reasonable margin for special elections to the House of Representatives in all those Southern States which have not yet elected their members to that body for the next Congressional term. Next, with the assembling of the two houses, throwing the Chicago platform into the fire, we would send them a message on the state of country, earnestly recommending the adoption, by a two-thirds vote in each house. of the Crittenden propositions of pacification and reunion. Next, in order to bring the voice of the people to bear upon the State Legislatures of the several States of the Union as it is, we would recommend Mr. Bigler's plan of an immediate submission of the constitutional amendments indicated to the popular

We would, in the next place, urgently appeal to the two houses for the immediate repeal of the Morrill tariff act, and then for such discretionary powers to the President as the two houses, with a due regard to the interests of peace and reunion, might think it expedient to grant, in behalf of the enforcement of the laws. The line of policy thus chalked out, we think, would secure the border slave States, and open the way for the quiet restoration of the seceded States to the Union. Our advice baving been solicited in behalf of Mr. Lincoln, we have thus freely given it. Our Wall street cotemporary is not the head of a national bank, or we might bring in a small bill of say \$52,675 37 1-2 for professional services in this business; but in lieu thereof, as matters stand, we submit to Honest Abe Lincoln as an incidental peace measure, and as a last resort, the appointment of our venerable patriot of the Courier as Surveyor of the port of New York. What is the administration or the Union to him without the oysters and champagne?

REVOLUTION AT THE BALLOT BOX.-The Connecticut election takes place on Monday next, and the election in Rhode Island on Wednescay. It is confidently stated that a great change has come over the spirit of the people's dream in those two States. The sober second thought has produced a reaction against revolutionary republicanism; the loss of trade, the want of employment, the continually increasing poverty and distress, are, it is believed, doing heir work. To what extent a change has been wrought remains to be seen. We hope it will urn out that the people of Connecticut and Rhode Island have inaugurated a revolution which will be revealed at the ballot box on the 1st and 3d of April. Let them begin a peaceful revolution at the North, and the Union men will achieve a peaceful revolution in the Southern States-not a bloody revolution, such as the republican journals are stirring up in the case of Texas. The interests of Connecticut and Rhode Island lie with the Southern States; they are the best consumers of their manufactures, and their shipping trade with Southern ports is not to be despised. The new tariff at the South will admit foreign goods to the total exclusion of New England manufactures. The Northwest will be supplied with these goods duty free, and even the Middle States-Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. Ruin to New England manufactures is the inevitable result, unless a revolution takes place at the polls which will lay the foundation on which the Union men in the South can work for a similar revolution at the South, and a reconstruction of the Union on a basis of compromise and concession. THE SURBENDER OF MESSINA,-The citadel of

Meseina surrendered to the Sardinian troops on the 13th of March, and the Paris Moniteur secribes the event to the good offices of the French government. But it is rumored that Francis II. had ordered the general in command to surrender; and further, that the latter was compelled to do so by his own garrison. Which of these statements is correct it is immaterial to inquire. It is enough to know that the last stronghold of the Néapolitan army has been given up to the troops of Victor Emanuel. and that a prolonged resistance would only have resulted in a useless effusion of blood. It is therefore well for the cause of humanity, as well as that of Italian unity, that the last hopes of the Bourbon reactionists should be swept away by the decisive triumph of Sardinian arms. The effect of this surreader will be to release the garrison of Gaeta, after which, it is said, the Sardinian Minister of War will order the fortifications to be razed to the ground.

CARL SCHOOL GOING TO SPAIN APPER ALL. It will be seen by our Washington despatches that Cassius M. Clay has been withdrawn by the President from the mission to Spain, which he had accepted, and Carl Schurz has been appointed in his place-Mr. Clay meantime re-

ceiving the Russian mission. Schurz and his friends have been battling hotly for this post, and it seems that Mr. Lincoln has been fairly badgered into surrendering it; but a more inapt appointment could hardly be made. Carl hurz is an ultra red republican and revolutionist of the European school, and he will be certain to get up a revolution in Spain in in which country there are at the present moment discordant elements enough to work upon. The Spanish Pretender is residing in ndon, where he is plotting a Carlist insurrection against the government of her Catholic Majesty, and Mr. Schurz, who is a flery, plucky and plotting politician, will be pretty sure to have his hands full of revolutionary projects in some shape. If he cannot get up a demecratic revolution, he will be up to his eyes in the Carlist imbroglio before he is six months in Madrid.

INTERESTING FROM CHARLESTON.

Gov. Pickens' View of the Secession Movement.

The Relations of European Powers with the Confederate States.

The Military Defences Charleston Harbor.

Description of the Batteries and the Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry Regiments.

COL. LAMON'S VISIT TO FORT SUMTER.

Be., SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 21, 1881. Visit to the City—The Passage—First Indications that We are on Foreign Soil—The Oustern House Officers—Military Aspect-Rumors Unfounded-Diss lution Perfect-Inter view with Governor Presents-Impressums about Ha Ba sellency—Readiness and streng's of the South to Maint cettency—Reasuress and screegy of the South to Maintain Her Independence—Lies About Nob Rute—Partition of Memos between the Confederate States and Spain—Cuba to be Secured to Spain—Probable Interference of France, and Prospective Recognition of the Confederate States by European Penerg—Visit to the Portifications—The Ap-proaching State Convention—Will There be a Division?— The Probabilities—Adams Express—Major Anderson, &c.
TRIP AND TRADS.

The good steamer James Adger, Captain Phillips, left New York on Monday, the 11th instant, after being obliged to lie over from Saturday, her regular day, is consequence of the severe southeast gale then prevailing. She had on board about twenty passengers, and a good freight list, as the well written manifest of the purser demonstrated, for it was some thirty feet in length. The freight consisted principally of provisions, an article that now is in course of transhipment to a great extent to the South by Spofford, Tileston & Co.'s line of steamers. These vessels carry a large quantity each trip, and the provision trade may be regarded as brisk, no matter that it is in other articles.

what it is in other articles.

Our passage was an exceedingly pleasant ene, rendered especially so by the courtesy of the officers of the ship, the presence of refined and intelligent ladies, and the agreeable companionship of a number of good fellows. Among the passengers was Captain Machanille and the courtest was companionship. onald, pilot, under whose direction the ves unk in Charleston harbor, at the breaking out of trouble. He is a very quiet, unobtrusive, but evidently a determined man. He appears to enjoy the confidence of the

government in a high degree.

There was also among the parsengers Colonel Eugene
Lo Gal, of New York, commander of the glorious Fiftyfifth regiment. He goes South to look after tariff regulations and to judge for himself of the military character of he people, and perhaps with a view to extend to them be aid of his military experience if desired. Lieutenant B. de Barry, of Alabama, late of the United States Coast urvey, was also a passenger, returning to his tate. Alabama, to extend to her his services. We sist ad as passenger Mr. Field, of New York, who goes South o introduce a splendid specimes of a deadly weapon, is the shape of a breach-loading revolving rifle. over room—sup-assions. The Adger arrived off Charluston bar early on the mora-

the shape of a breach-oading revolving rifle.

OFF FORT—SID ASIONE.

The Adger arrived off Charlosion bar early on the moraing of the 14th, and was obliged to lay off and on for some twenty hours on account of having missed the tide. Early on the morning of the 14th we were making in with a stiff breeze, and espied a large ship ashere on the beach. She seemed to be hard up, with the chances of getting off extremely doubtful. The ship proved to be the Susan G. Owers.

She was subsequently gotten off after discharging a part of her cargo, and was towed up to the city, with the flag of the Confederate States flying at the main. The report published in a New York paper, purporting to come from this city, that the Owens went on the beach in consequence of the obstructions in the harbor arising from the sunken vessels, is faisa. There is no necessity for stoking vessels in Charleston harbor to prevent the ungress of hostile forces. The batteries on Morras island are amply composent to do that, as we shall precently see.

Fassing the frowning walls of Fort Samter and the ugty looking buildogs on Morris and Salitvan Islands, and arrived at the wharf, we were making preparation to leave the skip with our beggings as we had previously done, with ne nore interruption than on leaving a Long Island steamer in the port of New York, whom we were pointly told that our trunks must be examined and a fee paint to the Custom House officer before they would be allowed to go ashore. It was the first time that we cealized that we were actually on foreign soli; sod, however amonying the detention may be, regulations like these are necessary to make all Northerners visiting the South realize the fact also. The fee amounted to twenty course, and being promptly paid to a good looking centerma, as luggage was passed without a key being t-med. The ast impression of the completing of the dissolution of the Union was certainly not agreeable, authough we had for many months believed it to be eventually inevitable. Previces visits to the South

than that of the rose glosest terms.

Challer 18.

Walking from the steambear after to rest quarters at in. So a linear we were strong with the what near everywhere dupler on a direct order or image precus when was proved at our sat whit has use that see many rest break a correct whith the use of the state of a direct and to be bester allow with consenses too sof merchandite, burrels of provincing and a season of growners and a sea of growners and to be moving more republy the orange connect to have hearly fooding.

But there was one feature above all, that must have attended the aller and every stranger, and that was

The large building at the interacction of Meeting and Bread streets, before used as the United States Court Bouse, was occupied as the Grartermaster General's attern and on entering it you would madeletts busing at k in different departments, not articles portaining to the bureau, even to the core of the paimette, which the begins but had use, as Northerness would a caubing or equilibrium to the bureau, even to the core of the paimette, which the begins on the bureau, even to the core of the paimette, which the begins of the paimette, which the wer, in abundance.

and the description are administered by C 1, 10 whim some is listeness writer for a North has pointed trainsplantly as no efficient one because he is a Nurshermer. The more than residen he look countil to know what Southern sights are, and, has